

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

TWO NEW SPIROBOLOID DIPLOPODS FROM
AUSTRALIA.

BY RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN.

A diplopod collected in California on Stag-Horn Fern from Australia and sent to me for identification by H. L. Sanford, of the Federal Horticultural Board, appears to be an undescribed species representative of a new genus. In the same genus apparently falls a second undescribed species represented in the collections of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy by a female taken at Southerland, New South Wales, Australia, by Prof. W. M. Wheeler. The new genus is nearest to *Spirobolellus*, species of which occur commonly in the Australian and East Indian regions.

Strophobolus, gen. nov.

In general resembling *Spirobolellus* but differing in the structure of the male gonopods. The ventral plate of the anterior pair strongly triangularly narrowed distad, the distal end subacutely rounded, not incised as in *Spirobolellus*. The coxal pieces of anterior gonopods broad at base, narrowing to middle and with distal part of nearly uniform width or a little clavately widening, truncate. Telopodite narrowest at middle, distally much broader than coxa beyond which it much extends, bent mesad, the two members in contact at median line in genotype, the distal edges being long and straight. Posterior gonopod plate-like, narrowest at middle above which subclavate and at end truncate; two short, spinous projections close together and just proximad of the distomesal angle. Each segment with encircling furrows as in *Spirobolellus*, lacking a true sulcus, the pore on metazonal region. Clypeal foveolae 4 + 4 or 5 + 5.

Genotype.—*Strophobolus immigrans*, sp. nov.

Strophobolus immigrans, sp. nov.

Dorsum with a broad longitudinal stripe of orange color geminate by a narrow median black stripe and limited laterally by the black of each side. Venter yellow of orange cast, the light color extending part way up the side on each metazonite. Collum black, the median region with obscurely lighter areolations as common in related forms. Legs yellowish of slight orange cast. Antennae dusky over a fulvous ground.

Vertigial sulcus weak, in a slight depression. Sulcus again evident over lower part of clypeus. Antennae short; sensory cones four. Ocelli numerous, distinct, in five subvertical series, *e. g.*, 9, 9, 9, 6, 2.

Collum narrowed down each side, each end rounded. Margined below and up the front but otherwise not striate. Second tergite not extending below its level and not produced beneath it. This segment strongly striate beneath like the following ones.

Segments in general with the encircling furrow rather deep and distinct. Pore widely removed from the furrow. Truly longitudinally striate only beneath but prozonite with weaker lines curving forward and upward from the furrow on the sides. Particularly in the dorsal region with lunate and semicircular impressions along the furrow or near it, their concavities mostly caudad. Metazonites smooth.

Anal tergite caudally rounded, not at all projecting, the valves extending beyond it. Valves with mesal borders bulging, rounded, not at all marginate.

In the male the coxae of the third to seventh pairs of legs flattened and extended ventrad in low, rounded or subconical elevations.

Number of segments (σ^7), forty-four.

Length, near 20 mm.; width, 2 mm.

In addition to the type, an adult male, there is an immature individual of twenty-seven segments and a length of 8.5 mm. Its coloration is nearly as in the adult.

Strophobolus australianus, sp. nov.

A larger and more robust form than the preceding. Coloration nearly the same, the body being conspicuously marked by a longitudinal dorsal stripe of orange color divided by a median black line. Sides black, less encroached upon by the light color from below than in *immigrans*.

Sulcus distinct across vertex and again over the clypeus, on the latter more sharply impressed. Antennae very short. Clypeal foveolae 4 + 4. Ocelli larger and fewer than in the genotype, in four series, *e. g.*, 8, 7, 7, 5.

Collum nearly as in preceding species. Second tergite extending below it.

Segments with longitudinal striae beneath and a little way up each side, farther than in the preceding form, these striae on lower part of sides extending through furrow and then curving forward and upward. On the upper part of the sides the striae begin at or in the furrow and then curve similarly forward and upward. Prozonite marked on dorsum

by numerous lunate and semicircular impressions in and along and also in front of the furrow, being more abundant than in *immigrans* and also rather more pronounced.

Anal segment as in the preceding form, but the valves rather less convex.

Number of segments (♀), forty-seven.

Length, 31 mm.; width, 2.7 mm.

Locality.—Australia: N. S. W.: Southerland. (Prof. W. M. Wheeler, September 14, 1914.) Type, M. C. Z., 4,842.

